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CIRCULATION

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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GIVE UP YOUR DOLLARS, YOUR SONS.

If for any reason there has been country is actually engaged in this must be removed by the effect that an American transport, the bottom with a loss of 67 lives, and the information received only a few a United States torpedo destroyer with the loss of one life, besides several injured, although the patrol ves-

sel was able to make a British port. cannot fail to bring home the fact that we are in the war. They are of only what must be expected though they are what we must do utmost to guard against. They are lessons which should quicken our response to the nation's requirements

government has been floating its sechas met with certain success. As the time draws near for it to close opthat the object will be accomplished but it should be realized that it will alizes his responsibility and does his part. It is a weak and defenseless idea which some are entertaining when near and the money sought will no be required. Such is a most dangerous attitude to assume. We should realize that peace can never be relied insure the fact that when peace is arountry, and nothing will contribute ore certainly to that end than the Secretary McAdoo well says: "Are you willing to be more tender with

sure to bear while admitting that the satisfactorily. authority of the food administration does not extend to such dealers.

Mr. Hoover makes no bones of saydialms that a higher price is being always satisfy the appetite. ecured for beef even though there has been a drop in the wholesale price The potato crop is 59 per cent, larger than last year and yet the price is man war soaring daily. This he attributes to a threat. the fact that the farmers are holding their potatoes for a higher market Sugar, he says, ought to be sold for eight and a half cents a pound and it is a well known fact that it is no eas; task to get more than two or three pounds at ten cents a pound, and in nany instances sugar is not being sold except with other goods. Flour he also says is costing the consume \$1.50 to \$2 more than it should, while beans and other necessities are commanding too high a price.

There are few if any consumers but what will admit that the prices are too high, that they are out of all proportion to the crops and that from the daily quotations there doesn't appear to be any relief in sight. If regulation has checked the of some of the middlemen and thrown hem over to the retailers or others there doesn't appear to have been much advantage gained from the andpoint of the consumer. Prices certainly ought to drop but whether they do or not will be a matter of much concern to the householder who will thereby learn whether the food administration legislation has been carried only half as far as it should

LA FOLLETTE'S NEW MOVE. Senator La Follette has apparently

- IF Brider Da

conduct, but he is doing more than that to the nation when at this stage of the matter he orders hundreds of thousands of copies of the speeches which he has made in the senate against the war revenue bill printed

was no good purpose back of them when he uttered his speeches there certainly can be none now. Paper have been suppressed for doing They have been denied the use of the mails even by paying for the service but here this senator gets not only the mail service but he forces the government to pay for it.

NEED GREATER PRECAUTIONS.

oint where it can afford to show any elaxation in its vigilance for the progranaries or its cattleyards, or in fact any property that is vital to the sup-

creased fires and explosions. But with ing nearly a million bushels of grain City stockyard where about 15,000 cattle and hogs were burned and a loss sustained of three quarters of a mil lion and the frequent explosions and

In view of the fact that the presi deering the vessels of neutral coundeering the vessels of neutral countries which are held up in the harbors of this country because they cannot get a license or sufficient coal to sail, which situation is due to the fact that this country cannot be satisfied that the goods which are loaded and ostensibly destined to a neutral country will not eventually reach Germany, it looks as if some com-

ed and until that time there should realization that this country means a determination upon the part of what it says regarding the embargo each individual to do his part and to and that it is going to enforce it. It ranged it will be favorable to this and that it can, if it wants to, take

you willing to be more tender with ernment has come to the realization your dollars than you are with your of the advisability of putting these

Mr. Hoover makes no bones of saying that many things are too high. He for thought is plenty but it doesn't

tivity of the German fleet in the Bal-tic has been undertaken for the purght. If pose of permitting no time for mu-

> If Germany can hammer the factions of Russia into a unit it will render a great service to that country, even though in doing so Russia loses terri-

With the treasurer of the state put ting all his available funds into Liberty bonds, there ought to be no question about the advisability of others doing the same thing.

The action on the request of Boston's mayor that girl bootblacke be not permitted in that city will show how much of a shine the people of pped his fingers at the committee how much of a shine the peo-ich was named to investigate his that city have taken to them,

THE MAN WHO TALKS

which he has made in the senate against the war revenue bill printed under rush orders to the government trinter and gends them through the mails at government expense for the purpose of opposing the legislation which is not pending but which has already been passed.

The liberties which are taken by members of congress in using the freshking privileges accorded them for the purpose of helping their political campaigns are notorious. They are the cause of widespread critician and them have repeatedly brought forth demands for reforms in connection therewith, but as in other matters of a similar character congress seldom moves to reform itself.

The actions which have characterized La Foliette's service to his state and mation during the recent extraor of the state and mation during the recent extraor what love he possesses for country and what sympathy he possesses for the interval to the total that to now he takes advantage of his position to spread this sent; ment throughout the country. If there was no good purpose back of them when he uttered his specials the freezh that the roughout the country. If there was no good purpose back of them when he uttered his specials the freezh that the recent extraor of the special country and what sympathy he possesses for the tenton of the special country and what sympathy he possesses for the tenton of the special country and what sympathy he possesses for the tenton the roughout the country. If there was no good purpose back of them when he uttered his specials the tenton of the special country and what sympathy he possesses for the tenton of the special country and what sympathy he possesses for the tenton of the special country and what sympathy he possesses for the tenton of the special country and what sympathy he possesses for the tenton of the special country and the special

In the midst of the raw and sour October storm of the second week the English sparrows came to share the sunflower seeds with the goldfinohbere this senator gets not only mail service but he forces the rnment to pay for it.

ED GREATER PRECAUTIONS. Its country has not got to the twhere it can afford to show any tation in its vigilance for the property that is vital to the supwhich the nation needs. This use at all times for there is always the newly garbed, or young birds. I plies which the nation needs. This is true at all times for there is always a greater waste under normal conditions than there ought to be, but it is especially important now with the increased demands that are being made in meeting the needs of our allies as well as ourselves.

Not long ago the need of extra precautions was emphasized by the fires which were occurring on steamships, both at their wharves and after they had left. The good effects of the steps which were taken to surround the steamers and their cargoes with greater protection is shown in the decreased fires and explosions. But with

H. G. Wells points out that Hate is the weakness of the Irish and the Germans, when it can be nothing less than the weakness of every tribe on earth. Malice and madness and murder are the children of Hate, and those who let it enter their hearts and give vent to diabolical schemes and fires that are occurring in industrial plants it should be realized that there is a great opportunity for surrounding such places with more effective methods of coping with the plots of the enemy's agents. These recent fires bear all the earmarks of having been set, but whether they were or not there exists the need for greater prethere exists the need for greater precaution. We can do no more effective work in increasing our supplies
than by properly protecting those
which we have. Properly guarded
even as the steamship piers are the
work of the incendiaries can be materially reduced, and it should be.

There are constant complaints of

FOOD PRICES.

It is a highly interesting statement which is made by Food Administrator Hoover when he announces that a proper regulation has been established over warehouses, wholesalers, commission men and manufacturers and that prices have reached the peak and from now on should drop. In this connection he put the cooperation which should be shown by the retailers to bring about this reduction right up to them and calls upon public sentiment to do its part in bringing pressure to bear while admitting that the

this three-fourths the cost of maintaining the jails, courts, police forces, workhouses and one-fourth the cost of insane asylums, and then figure out the per cent. It saves in taxes. Those who trace its injurious effects say it costs every person in America \$30 a head, or the country three thousand million a year. No one claims that it adds health of efficiency to a nation; but because it despoils man power Russia has abolished the liquor trade and Great Britain and France placed and Great Britain and France placed it under restricted control. The man who votes license because he wants to drink is consistent, but the man who does it to lower his taxes is dense and needs an eye-opener?

Many a professedly religious man does not know there is nothing shrewd about honesty or religion. Neither one of them needs any hock-or-by-crook business. The peace which surpasseth understanding is the fruit of humility and confidence in the Divine promises. The religious organizations which are conducted as shrewdly as political cancuses are no more religious than a caucus. Methods are trademarks as well as the special designs. "By their fruits ye shall know them" is an imperishable truth, which most people, plous and otherwise, do not

THE TOWN'S EARLIEST SILVERSMITH

Connecticut and Its Makers, acknowledges help from a number of persons who have sent him names of and facts about many early Connecticut silversmiths, stating that thanks are particularly due Mrs. Elisha Edgerton Rogers, of Norwich, and Mrs. C. H. Brush, of Danbury, who have rendered great help in discovering the names of early craftsmen in the eastern and western parts of the state respectively.

To those who are lovers of old plate. Mr. Curtis writes, an dhave become familiar with its various shapes and designs characteristic of Colonial days, it is interesting to note the slow evolution and gradual change in church and domestic silver from the simple yet beautiful vessels of the seventeenth century to the more elaborate forms and greater variety of articles of the eighteenth century, which the growing luxury and more

believe because they do not want to.

"None are so blind as those who can see but will not see" is another truth that has been posted before the people of several centuries. Most people recognize that to make a fortune they must knuckle down to business; but they treat religion as if it were a bythe-skin-of-your-teeth job. The salvation founded upon sniveling penitence instead of self-control, self-denial and Christian devotion and service can lay no claim to respectability here and hereafter.

Sunday Morning Talk

THE FINISHING TOUCH.

An agricultural friend of mine has An agricultural friend of mine has a grievance against anateur gardeners. So claims that most of them have bungled their work. On his trips to town he passes a hundred plots plowed and planted in June, eagerly watched in July, neglected in August, and little more than patches of weeds in September. The most the average man accomplished, he avers, who gaily plowed his front lawn in gentle springtime has

front lawn in gentle springtime has been to elevate the price of seed and fertilizer for the regulars.

We must discount this complaint, as inspired by some degree of professional jealousy. Yet has Brother Corntassie some ground for his contention. There were certainly a good many war gardens that began well and ended, to say the least, less well. There are a good many war gardeners who made a brave showing between the plow handles in spring, but were considerably less active with the hoe and the paris green later on. They took out of the ground, in some cases, hardly as much as they put in. They are like the man in the Scripture parables who began to build, but was not able to finish.

and cotentibly destined to a neutral and cotentibly destined to a neutral correct and most that the properties are compromite agreement would be reached presenting the use of these ships.

The crucial time in amount and the properties and the result of chipses butterflies, and the result of

ixed ambitions, so many near-good characters! For all of us life is a fight to a finish. It makes such an everlasting difference Whether men

teenth century were limited to spoons, the caudie-cup, the beaker, the chalthe caudie-cup, the beaker, the chalice, or standing cup, the tankard, the
flagon, and what are called today
wine-tasters. The ornamentation on
the earlist of these pieces suggests
the conventional flower designs found
on oak furniture of the same period.

The old inventories and walls, however, give us a list of articles once in
common use which are doubtless no
longer in existence.

Dr. Gerekem Bulkeley died in 1713 in Glastonbury. He was a man of considerable distinction and wealth. By the terms of his will he bequeathed to a son, a silver retort, and to a daughter, a silver cucurbit, a species of retort shaped like a gourd, used, perhaps to distil perfumes and essences, once the duty of an accomplished housewife.

various inventories frequent In various inventories frequent mention is made of silver dram-cups, always lower in value than spoons. They were miniature bowls, with an ear-shaped handle on each side, and called dram-cups, because they comfortably held a dram, or spoonful, and were used for drinking medicine. Sometimes they were of pewter. Modern collectors have called them wine-tasters, which is clearly a unisnomer. One ancestors, Mr. Curtis observes, were not wine-tasters; they drank were not wine-tasters; they drank from beakers, caudle-cups and tank-ards.

Other articles mentioned are silver platters and punch bowls, whistles, hair-pegs, seals, bodkins, thimbles, clasps with glass centers, chains or chatelaines with scissors and other articles attached, shoe and knee buckles, and last but not least, silver hatbands, worn only by those who affected the highest type of fashionable attire.

Captain Giles Hamlin of Middle-town, who died in 1689, aged 67, was a prominent figure in the early days of the Colony. He was the owner of a silver hat-band which he bequeathed mannish headgear, encircled by golden hat-band.

Articles of gold were toothpicks, suff-links, stay-pins, rings, brooches, outtons and beads ad libitum. Doubtless a search through other inventor-ies woud reveal many other articles of silver and gold.

In the eighteenth century, the colonists had greater wealth, life had become more formal and luxury more common. As a result, the sliversmith had increased the variety of his manufactures, and used more elaborate designs, although he still clung to the simplicity of line and form that was characteristic of all early industrial art in America.

Although the earliest known silver-smiths in New England had either learned their craft in England or been taught the trade by English workmen, there was no attempt to adopt later the elaborate baronial designs of

the mother country.

Simpler forms were more in keeping with the simple life of this country.

illustrating seventeenth century plate, Mr. Curtis, depicts a caudie-cup. a flagon, a chalice of the earliest shape, then one of more ornate design, an early type of beaker, and an early tankard with flat lid. On all early tankard with flat lid. On all of these examples when there is ornamentation, it is of the simplest, most conventional kind, perhaps a little scroll work or chasing in some simple pattern; the fact of utility is paramoun1 suggesting the distum of Emerson, "Nobody cares for ornament, everybody wants integrity."

The types of silver articles and

make no defense. What absolute rerve, audacity unparalleled, here is an illustration: Sir Edward Carson led a revolt against the English government. He visited Germany, had an audience with the kaiser, and, according to uncontradicted reports, obtained what he wanted in the way of fire-The Apostic Paul feared lest, having preached to others, he might himself at the last, be a castaway. His rejoicing at the end of life was because he had actually done the thing he set cut to do. He had finished his course and kept the faith. His life job was completed, and there were no rough corners nor frayed edges on it.

Sympathetic observation of the world of men would seem to reveal more good beginners than good finishers. There are so many half-baked theories, so many partly realized ambitions, so many near-good stead of going to prison he was called stead of going to prison he was called to the cabinet, and today is a domi-nating figure in the government that he swore to oppose, if necessary, with his life.

ernoon, or to push on with resolu-tion till the sun goes down—all the difference between a botch and a mas-terpiece.

Sir Roger Casement, attempting, as he firmly believed, to do something in of all Ireland, also went to Germany, also established relations

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121-125 MAIN STREET

He was sent to the scaffold, although the civilized world protested fils fate. It is sad to find men prostituting their power to petty and personal aims. They show a feebleness of intellect which is ludicrous in men of any position, and of course are perfectly unconscious of their weakness, or rather, they are both deiuded by monetary success into believing themselves men of cess into believing themselves men of light and leading. My critical friends appear alike in their conceits and whimsies. No doubt the one thinks he looks like Napoleon and gives himself infinite trouble to train a lock of hair falling over his forehead; the other no doubt has heard that great men are often trittable and rude, and accordingly he acts so that others are terrified of him. Neither of them recognizes that imitation is the hallmark of mediocrity and that real men are seldom inconsiderate of others.

Let them rave on—little I care.
J. H. CUMMINGS.
Norwich, Oct. 19, 1917.

Reply to Lebanon Taxpayer. Mr. Editor: A letter printed in your paper under date of Oct. 9 has just been brought to my attention. In justice to town and officials I though best to dispel the haze (if possible) from Mr. Taxpayer's brain.

Does Mr. Taxpayer know that the control of the page of the

town meeting is open to all criticisms and discussions? In these troublesome times which try men's souls it is pleasant indeed to find one so far pleasant indeed to find one so far removed from affairs of moment as to be able to solace themselves with "fairy tales" and such laudable ambitions as a road to lean upon or a musty "record" to appease one's appetite and clothe the body. Alas! Most of us find indeed that instead of a "magic purse," with two extra coins, we are perplexed indeed to know where the next two are coming from.

day of any month we will most cheerfully go over at least one fully item-ized account. Further, I have no doubt town officials will be more than glad. The needed relief will be at hand if that resemble plug tobacco.

As to copying records, if he can tear credit of the company and make timself away from his "fairy tales" as an investment more attractive ong enough, he would find Public the public, and more than that it will be a supplied to the public of the company and make the public of the company and make of the public of the public of the public of the public of the company and make of the public of the company and make of the public of the public of the public of the company and make of the public of the publ himself away from his "fairy tales" long enough, he would find Public Acts, 1915, chapter 127, page 81, also give Public Acts, 1917, chapter 67, page trial 2,278, of the Connecticut statutes food land. or thought and might still further dispel the haze. ONE OF TOWN OFFICIALS. Lebanon, Oct. 18, 1917.

Mr. Editor: I would like to say in reply to C. B. Montgomery's letter in this morning's Bulletin, that, while Mrs. John Hyatt's thrift and wonder-ful energy in what she has done towards canning, pickling, and etc., is unusual, will she be able to hold out and will she be the strong, energetic and will she be the strong, energetic to the extent of its short term notes. It would cost them nothing nor wowfill the wildow is the strong the beautiful to the extent of its short term notes. woman that she was before having done all these things. I think not—especially if she has a doctor bill to come in at the first of the year. To me Miss Agnes Allan has done equally as much as Mrs. Hyatt, for the former has her school divises to perform er has her school duties to perform which keeps her employed much of the day, while Mrs. Hyhtt has the day hours to use for herself and family If C. B. Montgomery will look at it in an impartial light, he must take the me is same view. If these ladics have been doing two women's work each—I again say, will it pay? We shall see.

MRS. F. J. W.

The New Haven Railroad. There are unmistakable signs that confidence is slowly but surely being restored in the New York, New Ha-

Will It Pay?

ven and Hartford Railroad Company. The stock continues to be sold way to know where the next two are coming from.

Now as to the itemized account of "Jackie's." If aforegaid Taxpayer will call at the town house the first Monlay of any month we will most on the stock continues to be sold way below par but the tendency is nevertheless upwards, which would not be the fact if the impression had not gained ground that a way of escape from its financial embarrassment has from its financial embarrassment has been found. That is all that is need-

for office or position and give him a annual meeting approve the plans of the directors and authorize a preferred on, if he applies to proper officials. understand the seeming indifference to the welfare of this enormously rich property on the part of the producers of this section of the country. Their dependence upon the rallroad effici-ently managed and safely run has been overlooked and a rollance apparently been placed upon some magical way of curing it of its allments. As a matter of fact, as we ments. As a matter of fact, as we have asserted before, the three states through which this railroad runs could they run any risk, but he vision

lacking.
The time has arrived when the past should be permitted to bury its dead.
Whatever punishment the company
deserved for past offenses, it has paid the penalty in full measure. Not only have new men come upon the scene but a new outlook upon railroad management. The day has gone by forquever when monkeying with halls of legislation was considered a necessary and to that extent justifiable by product of railroad management. Hereafter railroads must confine their activities to operation, leaving the general welfare of the nation and state to the people of the nation and the state, or else the step from private to public ownership will be found to be but a short on and one eagerly taken. . Foth the public and the railroads have had their education and the lessons are sufficiently understood to insure a

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